S15-27-3A

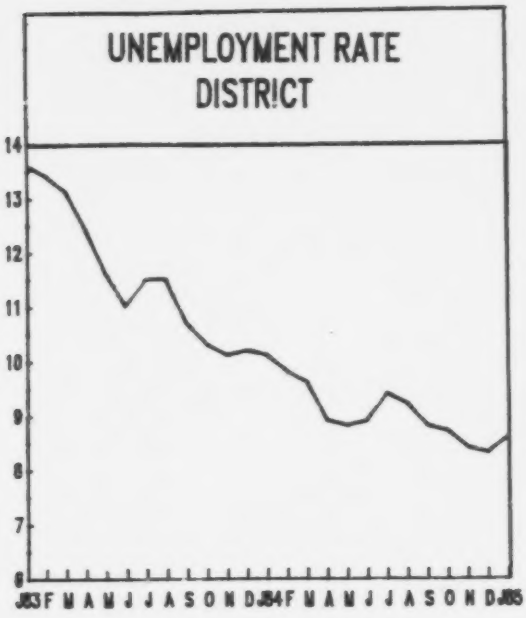
METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

Data for January 1985 **March 22, 1985**

DISTRICT EMPLOYMENT & UNEMPLOYMENT UP SLIGHTLY



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate rose modestly over the month--from 8.3 percent in December 1984 to 8.6 percent in January 1985. Contributing to this rise in the unemployment rate was an increase in unemployment of 1,700 over the month. Between December 1984 and January 1985 unemployment among District residents increased 6.4 percent--totalling 28,300 in January 1985.

Employment, which has been rising since October 1984, unexpectedly continued its upward trend between December 1984 and January 1985. The over the month gain in City resident employment was 4,000--totalling 299,400 in January 1985. This is only the second time, since 1970 when the Department began keeping records, that the January level of employment exceeded the December level. This over the month employment growth (1.4 percent), though, was insufficient to offset the rise in unemployment (6.4 percent), resulting in the modest (0.3 percentage point) rise in the rate over the month. Nationally, the unadjusted civilian unemployment rate rose from 7.0 percent in December 1984 to 8.0 percent in January 1985.

Except for a brief pause in July 1984, the employment situation of District residents improved throughout all of 1984. This improvement continued into 1985. Since January 1984, the City's jobless rate has dropped 1.5 percentage points. This drop in the jobless rate was due to significant declines in joblessness (3,300) and strong gains in employment (16,700) over the year. Nationally, the civilian jobless rate declined from 8.8 percent in January 1984 to 8.0 percent in January 1985.

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion S. Barry, Jr., Mayor

MATTHEW F. SHANNON
Director

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
January 1985

	January b/ 1985	December c/ 1984	January 1984	December 1983	Net Change From December 1984	Net Change From January 1984
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	327,800	322,000	314,300	323,700	5,800	13,500
Total Employment	299,400	295,400	282,700	290,700	4,000	16,700
Total Unemployment	28,300	26,600	31,600	33,000	1,700	- 3,300
Unemployment Rate d/	8.6	8.3	10.1	10.2	xxx	xxx
WASHINGTON, D.C. SMSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,002,700	2,021,800	1,875,300	N/A	-19,100	127,400
Total Employment	1,913,000	1,943,600	1,785,400	N/A	-30,600	127,600
Total Unemployment	89,700	78,200	89,800	N/A	11,500	- 100
Unemployment Rate d/	4.5	3.8	4.8	N/A	xxx	xxx
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,675,000	1,699,800	1,561,000	N/A	-24,800	114,000
Total Employment	1,613,600	1,648,200	1,502,700	N/A	-34,600	110,900
Total Unemployment	61,400	51,600	58,300	N/A	9,800	3,100
Unemployment Rate d/	3.7	3.0	3.7	N/A	xxx	xxx

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Current Month Reflects Preliminary Data.
c/ Previous Month Revised Data.
d/ Seasonally Unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

(Technical Note: Because of benchmark revisions, care should be taken when comparing January 1985 and December 1984 Labor Force Statistics).

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Effective with the January 1985 labor force estimates, the Washington, D.C. SMSA is being redefined as the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA). This new area includes the Washington, D.C. SMSA, plus Frederick and Calvert Counties in Maryland and Stafford County in Virginia.

Due to seasonal factors, the Washington, D.C. MSA and the Suburban levels and rates of unemployment rose over the month. Between December 1984 and January 1985 total unemployment rose by 11,500--totalling 89,700 in the Area. Suburban unemployment was up 9,800 over the month--totalling 61,400 in January 1985. Area and Suburban unemployment rates were 4.5 percent and 3.7 percent --both up 0.7 percentage point from the previous month. As expected, employment of Area and Suburban residents declined over the month. As seasonal layoffs occurred in many industries between December 1984 and January 1985, Area and Suburban resident employment declined by 30,600 and 34,600--totaling 1,943,500 and 1,648,200 in January 1985.

Compared to year ago estimates (January 1985 to January 1984) the employment situation of Area residents continues to improve. The Suburban employment situation though has changed little over the year. Since January 1984, Area employment has grown a healthy 7.2 percent. Area joblessness was down marginally over the year--0.1 percent. The strong employment gains and marginal decrease in joblessness resulted in a decline in the Area jobless rate from 4.8 percent in January 1984 to 4.5 percent in January 1985. Despite the strong gains in Suburban employment (7.4 percent) over the year, the Suburban jobless rate held steady at 3.7 percent between January 1984 and January 1985, as the rise in employment was offset by a rise in joblessness. Suburban joblessness increased by 5.3 percent between January 1984 and January 1985.

WASHINGTON AREA
JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS IN THE YEAR

☆☆☆☆☆

An Economic Profile

In the year 1990 the number of Washington Area jobs will approach 2,000,000. This represents an average annual growth rate of 2.3 percent between 1980 and 1990 - nearly 372,000 new jobs. One of every five new jobs will be in the rapidly expanding service sector. Government jobs, on the other hand, will grow very slowly.

By 1990, over a half a million area jobs will be in the professional or technical category, surpassing clerical jobs as the number one occupational group in the Washington Area. Blue collar jobs (craftsmen, operatives, and laborers) will grow, but will represent a smaller proportion of the total.

The "Washington Area Jobs and Occupations in the year 1990" contains detailed industrial projects and the 10 year outlook for over 1,000 occupations. Copies of the publication may be obtained by writting or calling:

The Department of Employment Services
Division of Labor Market Information and Research
500 C Street N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1642
or
The D.C. Occupational Coordinating Committee
500 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 639-1083

The over the year gains in the Area occurred largely in the District of Columbia. At the current jobless rate of 3.7 percent, the suburban jobless rate (in the absence of a recession) is expected to show very little change during 1985. Given this scenerio the District should account for the majority of any fall in the Area's jobless rate during the coming year.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1983

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	293,300	253,300	39,900	13.6
February	298,900	258,900	40,100	13.4
March	308,700	268,300	40,400	13.1
April	318,300	278,700	39,600	12.4
May	323,700	286,000	37,700	11.6
June	324,700	289,000	37,000	11.0
July	335,100	296,600	38,500	11.5
August	333,300	294,900	38,500	11.5
September	324,000	289,300	34,700	10.7
October	321,700	288,400	33,300	10.3
November	322,700	290,000	32,700	10.1
December	323,700	290,700	33,000	10.2
Annual Average	320,000	282,000	37,000	11.7

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1983 and 1984.

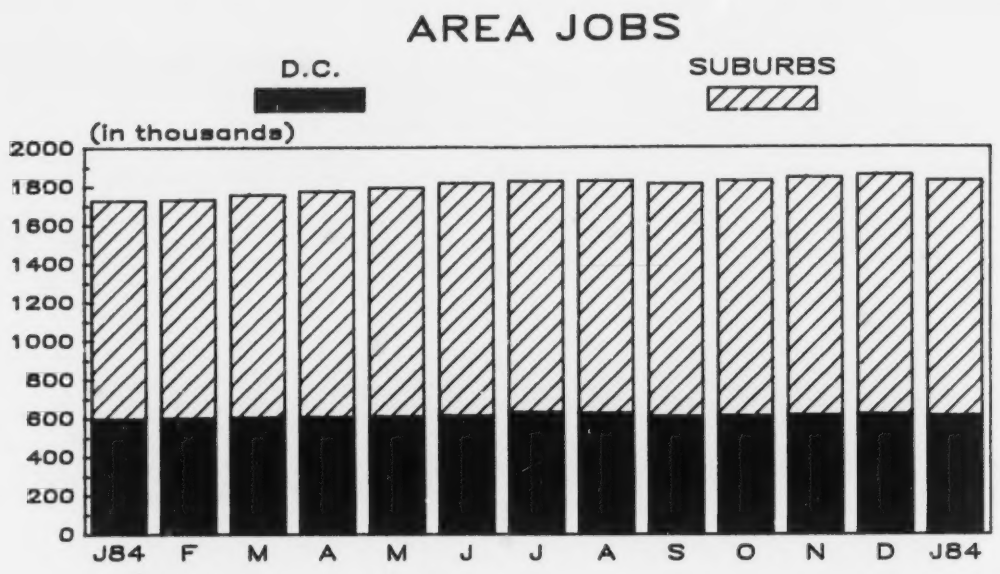
The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agenices, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data.

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
District of Columbia
1984

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	
			Number	Rate
January	314,300	282,700	31,600	10.1
February	315,100	284,100	31,000	9.8
March	316,300	285,900	30,400	9.6
April	316,600	288,000	28,300	8.9
May	317,700	289,700	28,000	8.8
June	322,400	293,700	28,700	8.9
July	330,600	299,600	31,000	9.4
August	327,700	297,700	30,000	9.2
September	318,100	290,100	28,000	8.8
October	319,600	292,000	27,700	8.7
November	319,900	293,100	26,800	8.4
December	322,000	295,400	26,600	8.3
Annual Average	320,000	291,000	29,000	9.0

*These statistics supercede the monthly data published throughout 1985 and 1984.

The monthly labor force statistics as developed and published by all state agencies, including the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services, are benchmarked (revised) at the end of each year to annual averages derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The purpose of the benchmarking is to bring state produced statistics into line with the statistics from the methodology (CPS) designed to produce national labor force data. The annual average unemployment rate for the published and benchmarked series for the District of Columbia differed by 0.7 percentage point (9.7 percent vs. 9.0 percent).



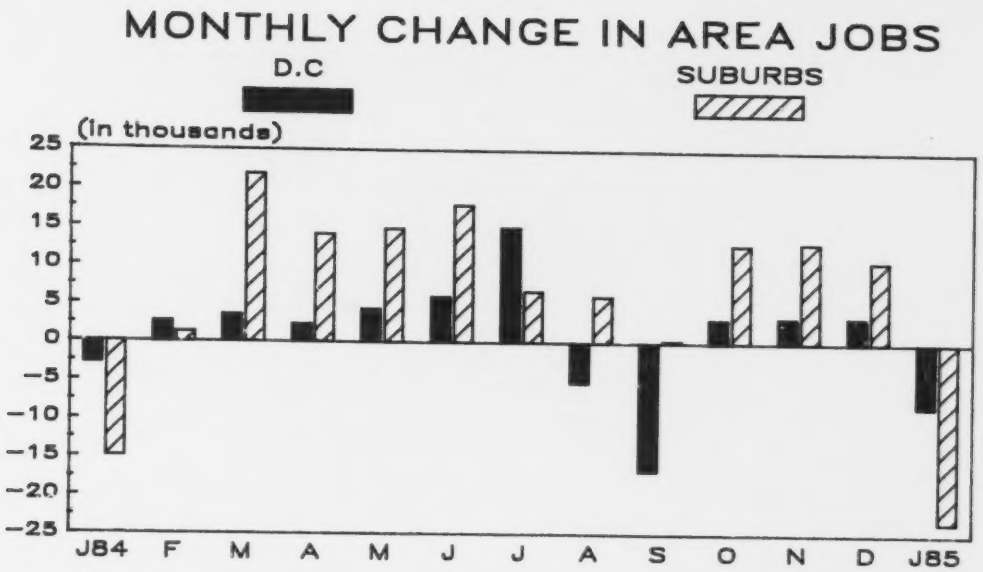
JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

As expected, the number of jobs in the District of Columbia declined by 8,200 over the month (December 1984 to January 1985), primarily reflecting the seasonal layoff of temporary workers hired during the Christmas shopping season. This December to January decline was 12.8 percent smaller than the previous year. Also as expected, the mostly seasonal decline was limited to the private sector (-8,300 jobs), where every industry category posted declines, except for Mining and Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities, where the number of jobs was unchanged over the month. The largest absolute declines occurred in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-2,500 jobs) and Services (3,900 jobs). In the public sector, a slight decline in the number of D.C. Government jobs (300) was offset by an increase of 400 Federal Government jobs.

The number of jobs in the District rose by 13,700 over the year (January 1985 compared to January 1984)--marking the 14th consecutive over the year increase. Job growth was limited to the private sector, as a slight rise in the number of D.C. Government jobs (300 jobs) was offset by a matching decline in the number of Federal Government jobs. Private sector growth was most pronounced in Services (7,800 jobs) and Wholesale/Retail Trade (3,400 jobs). Combined, these industries accounted for 82 percent of total job growth over the year. Elsewhere in the private sector job growth was marginal to moderate.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

A 1.7 percent decline in the number of Metropolitan Area jobs between December 1984 and January 1985 was attributed primarily to seasonal declines. A private sector loss of 26,700 jobs combined with a public sector decline of 4,800 jobs to post a net decline of 31,500 Area jobs over the month. Declines were heaviest in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-16,000 jobs); Services (-6,700 jobs); and Construction (-2,800 jobs). In the public sector, a gain of 1,200 Federal Government jobs was more than offset by a loss of 6,000 State and Local Government jobs. Ninety-five percent of that decline occurred in suburban jurisdictions, reflecting a seasonal decline in public education associated with the end of the fall term and the layoff of some city and county government workers.



Over the year, however, the number of Area jobs rose by 97,400 (January 1985 compared to January 1984). Eighty-eight percent of this growth occurred in the private sector (85,600 jobs). Eighty-four percent of those jobs were suburban. This trend reflects the reality that many firms locating in the Washington Metropolitan Area for the first time as well as Area firms relocating and/or expanding their operations often prefer a suburban location to an urban one. As another trend indicates, job growth was greatest in Wholesale/Retail Trade (26,700 jobs); Services (27,900 jobs); and Construction (13,400 jobs). Public sector growth (14,100 jobs) was dominated by State and Local Government (10,600 jobs), primarily in the rapidly expanding suburban economy.

JOB GROWTH IN SUBURBAN JURISDICTIONS

Reflecting a primarily seasonal downturn in the demand for Area labor, the number of suburban jobs in the metropolitan area declined by 23,300 between December 1984 and January 1985. Led by losses in Wholesale/Retail Trade (-13,500 jobs); Services (-2,800 jobs); and Construction (-2,300 jobs), the number of private sector jobs dropped by 18,400 over the month. Gains and losses in other private sector industries were low to moderate. In the public sector, a loss of 5,700 State and Local Government jobs and a gain of 800 Federal Government jobs resulted in a net decline of 4,900 Government jobs over the month.

Over the year (January 1985 compared to January 1984) the number of suburban jobs rose from 1,130,400 to 1,214,100--a net gain of 83,700 jobs. Eighty-six percent of those jobs were in the private sector. As expected, the preponderance (79 percent) of the private sector gains occurred in Wholesale/Retail Trade (23,300); Services (20,100 jobs); and Construction (13,400 jobs). Public sector gains (11,800 jobs) were led by increases in State and Local Government (10,300 jobs).

JOB SERVICE "Helping People Help Themselves"

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m.—11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m.—5 p.m.	673-6995

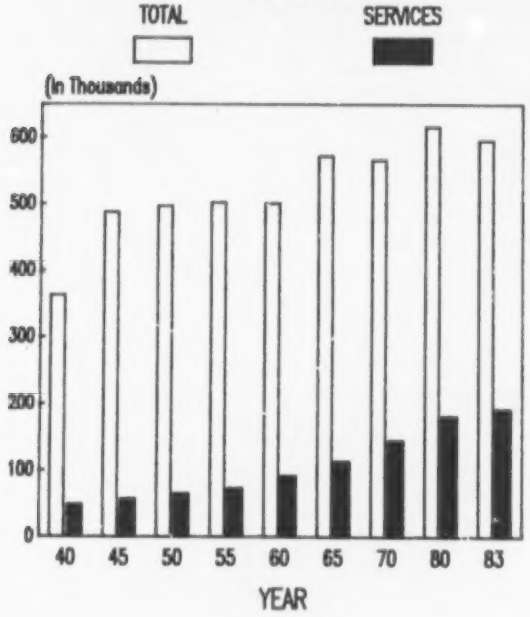
WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	January a/ 1985	December b/ 1984	January 1984	January a/ 1985	December b/ 1984	January 1984
TOTAL	610.6	618.8	596.9	1,824.7	1,856.2	1,727.3
Total Private Sector	355.3	363.6	341.6	1,282.1	1,308.8	1,196.5
Manufacturing	14.3	14.8	14.0	77.8	78.6	74.0
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.4	37.3	35.5
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	3.0	2.6
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.2	20.0	19.4
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.2	14.3	13.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.4	41.3	38.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	5.0	4.8
Printing & Publishing	11.4	11.8	11.2	29.5	30.1	27.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.1	6.2	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	2.9	3.0	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Construction	10.6	11.1	9.9	96.5	99.3	82.4
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	26.3	26.3	25.6	86.2	86.1	79.3
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.3	4.3	4.2
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	36.9	36.9	31.6
All Transportation	8.5	8.5	7.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	17.8	17.8	17.7	45.0	44.9	43.5
Trade	63.4	65.9	60.0	369.4	385.4	342.7
Wholesale	9.6	9.8	9.7	69.7	70.6	64.3
Retail	53.8	56.1	50.3	299.7	314.8	278.4
General Merchandise	4.8	5.3	5.1	37.5	43.2	36.7
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	42.7	38.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.4	32.5	30.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	23.2	20.0
Eating and Drinking Places	26.9	27.6	23.8	97.3	99.9	90.1
All Other Retail	22.1	23.2	21.4	69.1	73.3	62.5
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.4	36.3	34.6	106.0	106.5	99.8
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.1	21.0	21.1	20.3
All Other	28.2	29.1	27.5	85.0	85.4	79.5
Services	205.2	209.1	197.4	545.2	551.9	517.3
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	11.6	12.1	10.6	26.6	27.0	23.8
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.2	20.8	21.2	20.4
Business Services	42.4	42.7	38.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.1	30.7	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	19.7	20.1	18.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.1	30.5	29.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	67.2	68.8	66.5	497.8	503.7	473.1
Government	255.3	255.2	255.3	542.6	547.4	530.8
Federal Government	207.0	206.6	207.3	353.2	352.0	352.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	189.4	195.4	178.8
D.C. Government	43.2	43.5	42.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Preliminary, b/ Revised, c/ Strike, d/ Strike Over
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Human Resources, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TOTAL AND SERVICES EMPLOYMENT 1940–1983



THE DISTRICT'S SERVICES INDUSTRY: A PROFILE

In 1940 only one of every ten persons working in the District was employed in the Services industry. By 1965, the ratio was one in every five. By 1975, it was one in four. In 1983, one of every three District workers works in a Services industry job.

Over the last 43 years (1940-83), the Services industry added over 143,700 jobs in the city, a growth of 296 percent compared to an overall growth in jobs of 64 percent. Thus, three of every five new jobs added over this 43 year period were Services industry jobs. Only government produced a growth pattern even approaching the job creation capacity of Services.

Over the last 23 years (1960-83), Services industry jobs have more than doubled (92,000 to 192,000).

Over the past 13 years (1970-83), jobs in the Services industry have increased by 43 percent as compared to only 5 percent for all city jobs.

Over the past five years (1979-83), The Services industry in the city grew nearly 12 percent or twice as fast as all private sectors jobs. This growth occurred during a period when total city employment was actually falling by nearly 3 percent as a result of massive federal cuts and a generally depressed economy.

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT, PRIVATE SECTOR AND SERVICES INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN THE DISTRICT: 1979-1983. (000's)

YEAR	TOTAL	PRIVATE SECTOR	SERVICES INDUSTRY
1979	612.5	328.0	172.5
1980	616.1	333.9	181.9
1981	611.0	337.8	187.8
1982	597.9	337.1	192.1
1983	595.7	333.5	192.3

*Includes Workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) & Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

Apprenticeship

"EARNING AND LEARNING"

The system of apprenticeship includes specified hours of on-the-job training and classroom-related instruction. The on-the-job training is under the supervision of a skilled and seasoned journeyworker and provides the application of theories and skills learned in the classroom from a journeyworker.

Services offered by the D.C. Apprenticeship Council include:

- Consultation on specific program registration and certification requirements.
- Technical assistance in establishing apprenticeship and pre-apprenticeship programs.
- Recruitment, interviewing, and screening of apprenticeship training candidates.

For information call: 639-1415.

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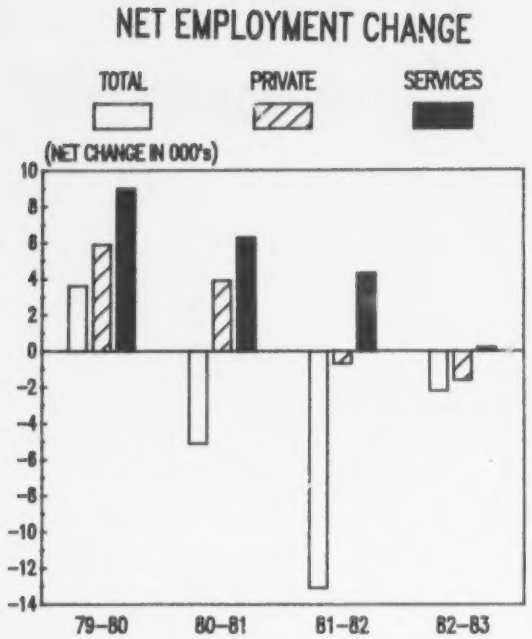


AVERAGE PAY IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY IN THE DISTRICT:

For the 5 year period from 1979 to 1983, the average pay in the District's Services industry has increased faster (45 percent) than total pay in the city (40 percent) and the average of all private sector pay (43 percent). However, this industry's average pay is about 14 percent lower than the overall city average, but about $300 per year higher than pay in the private sector.

AVERAGE PAY IN THE DISTRICT, THE PRIVATE SECTOR AND THE SERVICES INDUSTRY: 1979-83

YEAR	TOTAL PAY	PRIVATE SECTOR PAY	SERVICE INDUSTRY PAY
1979	$17,083	$14,519	$14,456
1980	18,886	15,996	15,974
1981	20,761	17,663	17,818
1982	22,537	19,276	19,565
1983	23,842	20,703	21,008

*Includes Workers covered by Unemployment Insurance (UI) & Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE).

NUMBER OF SERVICES INDUSTRY FIRMS:

In 1983, firms in the Services industry represented 59 percent of all private sector businesses in the District. (Note: "Firms" in this case are "employer reporting units" under the city's UI System. They may represent a single company reporting for more than one establishment, or various establishments of a single company reporting separately. In the main, most companies prepare a single report).

Over the five year period from 1979 to 1983, firms in the Services industry have grown almost twice as fast (20.6 percent) as all private sector firms (10.5 percent) and represent 105 percent of all net new firms. During this period, which included the recession, creation of Services industry firms showed steady, uninterupted growth, while the number of total private sector firms showed a small decline.

TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR FIRMS * AND SERVICES INDUSTRY FIRMS IN THE DISTRICT: 1979-1983

YEAR	TOTAL FIRMS	SERVICE INDUSTRY
1979	16,431	8,818
1980	16,854	9,449
1981	16,561	9,707
1982	16,953	9,830
1983	18,163	10,637

*Non-governmental Reporting Units under the UI Program.
SOURCE: (ES-202 Ledgers).

Based upon the above, the average size of a Services industry firm is about 18 people--slightly below the private sector's average of 18.5 employees.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

JOB ATTACHMENT OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS TO THE SERVICES INDUSTRY:

In 1983, 84,000 District residents worked in the Services industry. This was 29 percent of all working residents. Approximately 8,000 experienced workers from the Services industry were unemployed. This was 24 percent of all experienced workers who were unemployed. The Services industry had an unemployment rate of 9.2 percent.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF EXPERIENCED * DISTRICT WORKERS AND ATTACHMENT TO THE SERVICES INDUSTRY, 1983 Annual Averages

STATUS	TOTAL	SERVICE INDUSTRY
Labor Force	321,000	93,000
Employed	287,000	84,000
Unemployed	34,000	8,000
Rate	10.6%	9.2%

*Excludes persons with no previous work experience.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey

CHARACTERISTICS OF ALL EMPLOYED DISTRICT RESIDENTS AND THE PERCENT EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY, 1983 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	TOTAL EMPLOYED (000's)	% EMPLOYED IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY
Total	287	29.3
Men	138	27.4
Women	149	31.1
Youth (16-19)	8	25.7
White	99	37.9
Black	182	24.7
Hispanics	8	39.8

SOURCE: Current Population Survey

In 1983, one of out of every three working women who lived in the city worked in the Services industry, while 27 percent of working men were employed in this industry. About 1/4 of working District youths (2,000) also were employed in Services. For white city residents, nearly 2 out of every 5 employed workers worked for a Services industry firm, while about 1 out of every 4 black residents did so.

(Note: The above labor force status and worker characteristics are those of District residents who had or held Services industry jobs either in the city or in the suburbs.)

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERNS IN THE SERVICES INDUSTRY IN THE WASHINGTON AREA:

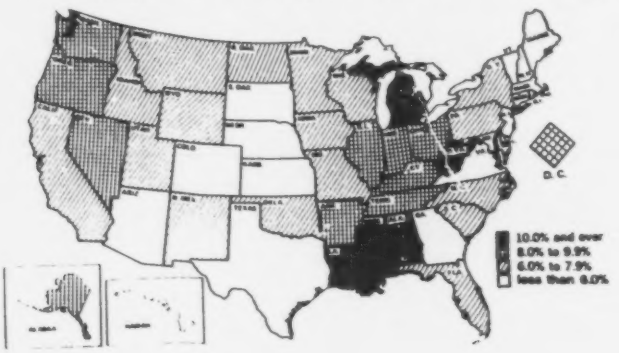
Professional jobs constitute the largest occupational classification in the Services industry followed by clerical occupations. The following Services industry occupational pattern is based upon a survey of area businesses, conducted by the DOES's LMI Division in cooperation with the Labor Market Information Offices of the States of Maryland and Virginia. Although the pattern is area wide (SMSA) it is unlikely that the City's occupational pattern in the Servces industry varies significantly.

The Services industry just profiled contains 15 major subdivisions including Hotels, Business, Health, and Educational Services, as well as, Auto Repairs, Social Services, Recreational Services, and Membership Organizations. Over the next year the profiles of each of these subdivisions will be summarized in the Area Labor Summary.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In December 1984, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 240 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area, with a 3.9 percent unemployment rate had the 25th lowest rate. Among the major metropolitan areas, only Dallas-Fort Worth (3.5 percent), Phoenix (3.3 percent) and Boston had (3.2 percent) lower unemployment rates. In thirty eight of the 240 metropolitan areas the rate was higher than at the same time last year.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1984



When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 8.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, it had the 17th highest unemployment rate. This was down from the 12th highest position in November. The neighboring states of Maryland (5.3 percent) and Virginia (5.1 percent) ranked 42 and 43, respectively, among the 51 jurisdictions. West Virginia (15.6 percent); Alabama (11.7 percent); Mississippi (11.0 percent); Michigan (10.6 percent); and Louisiana (10.4 percent) were the only states with double digit unemployment rates. New Hampshire (4.1 percent) and Massachusetts (3.9 percent), had the lowest unemployment rates among the states. All but eleven states experienced lower or the same unemployment rates when compared to December of the previous year.

Unemployment in Selected Cities

In comparison with 24 selected central cities, the District had the 11th highest unemployment rate in December 1984, at 8.1 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 24 cities was 7.7 percent. Gary, Indiana (23.3 percent) had the highest rate, while Dallas (3.9 percent) had the lowest. Each city except Gary, New Orleans, and New York experienced lower unemployment rates compared to December 1983.

City	December 1984	December 1983
1. Gary, IN	23.3	20.2
2. Cleveland, OH	13.2	14.3
3. Birmingham, AL	10.8	13.3
4. Newark, NJ	10.7	11.0
5. Buffalo, NY	10.6	13.4
6. Dayton, OH	10.4	12.4
7. New Orleans, LA	9.9	8.4
8. Cincinnati, OH	9.3	11.4
9. Miami, FL	9.0	11.1
10. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.4
11. Dist. of Columbia	8.1	10.8
12. St. Louis, MO	7.9	10.9
13. Los Angeles, CA	7.9	7.9
14. New York, NY	7.9	7.8
15. Baltimore, MD	7.4	7.7
16. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	10.2
17. Pittsburgh, PA	7.1	11.0

18.	Columbus, OH	6.8	8.8
19.	Salt Lake City, UT	6.7	7.4
20.	Houston, TX	6.4	8.7
21.	Atlanta, GA	6.3	7.4
22.	Philadelphia, PA	5.9	8.3
23.	Boston, MA	4.4	6.4
24.	Dallas, TX	3.9	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

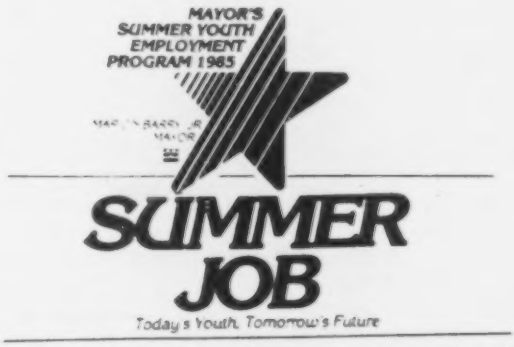
THE DEPARTMENT OFFERS A NEW STATE OF THE ART EMPLOYMENT LINK FOR THE DEAF

On February 20th Mayor Marion Barry Jr., joined Employment Services Director Matthew F. Shannon, officials from the U.S. Department of Labor, and the National Association of the Deaf to introduce a sophisticated telecommunications device designed to improve communication between the Department and the hearing impaired. A demonstration of the device was held at the Northeast Employment Services Center, 25 K Street, N.E.

The two-way interactive system, known as the Telecommunication Device for the Deaf (TDD), is a portable, electronic keyboard that resembles a typewriter and is connected to a standard telephone. The caller and receiver type their messages, which are then transmitted through a telephone line. By dialing the agency's TDD access number, 898-1544, a caller receives a written summary highlighting the agency's services.

Mayor Barry said: "I am delighted that we will provide this service to give hearing impaired residents access to the full range of employment services and information available from the District. Our goal is to make certain that all of our citizens can take full advantage of the District Government services they need, and the TDDs have proven to be an effective communications tool in other agencies."

Approximately 103,000 people in the Washington area have a severe hearing loss. An estimated 10,000-15,000 TDDs are currently in use, according to a recent survey. The District is the first of 6 jurisdictions in the Region, which includes Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, to use the TDD in an Employment Service office.



Since registration began in December for Mayor Marion Barry's Summer Youth Employment Program, nearly 7,000 young people have signed up. Based upon current funding, more than 17,000 District youth ages 14 to 21 will work in summer jobs funded jointly by the D.C. Government and the U.S. Department of Labor, along with an additional 750 young workers who will be paid by private employers. The District's summer jobs program is one of the largest in the nation.

For seven weeks, from July 1, 1985 to August 16, 1985 the program will provide work in more than 60 occupations--such as carpenters' helpers, library assistants, laboratory assistants, graphic artist's helpers, broadcast production interns, groundskeepers, computer aides, theater production interns, clerical aides, and lifeguards. As in the past, the young workers will earn the federal minimum wage and work 20 or more hours a week.

Employers who wish to hire a youth for the summer should call 639-1651 now.

UNEMPLOYMENT 50 INSURANCE

1935-1985 FIVE DECADES — INSURING THE AMERICAN DREAM

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS (REGULAR PROGRAMS) DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA January 1985

	January 1985	December 1984	January 1984	% Change From December 1984	% Change From January 1984
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	4,284	2,896	4,492	+ 47.9	- 4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,544	33,267	47,413	+ 18.9	- 16.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,851	30,524	43,173	+ 17.5	- 17.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,065,025	$4,291,627	$6,086,543	+ 18.0	- 16.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$141.28	$140.60	$140.98	+ 0.5	- 0.2
Number of First Payments	2,288	1,574	2,749	+ 45.4	- 16.8
Number of Final Payments	1,075	829	1,215	+ 29.7	- 11.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,806	8,765	11,592	+ 11.9	- 15.4
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.7	19.4	15.7	- 19.1	- 0.0
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	398	141	300	+ 182.3	+ 32.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	4,449	3,815	4,922	+ 16.6	- 9.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	4,043	3,573	4,561	+ 13.2	- 11.4
Total Benefits Paid	$666,950	$587,363	$729,677	+ 13.5	- 8.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.96	$161.87	$159.98	- 1.9	+ 3.1
Number of First Payments	299	144	224	+ 107.6	- 33.5
Number of Final Payments	114	97	111	+ 17.5	- 2.7
Total Beneficiaries	1,120	982	1,175	+ 14.1	- 4.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	13.5	24.8	20.4	- 45.6	- 33.8
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	63	59	62	+ 6.8	- 1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	872	816	1,297	+ 6.9	- 32.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	685	548	973	+ 25.0	- 29.6
Total Benefits Paid	$112,427	$ 88,378	$151,418	+ 27.2	- 25.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.12	$161.27	$155.62	- 1.8	+ 5.5
Number of First Payments	49	53	57	+ 7.5	- 14.0
Number of Final Payments	13	1	3	+1,200.0	+ 333.3
Total Beneficiaries	187	174	262	+ 7.5	- 28.6
Average Weeks of Duration d/	14.0	10.3	17.1	+ 35.9	- 18.1
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	4,745	3,096	4,854	+ 53.3	- 2.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	44,865	37,898	53,632	+ 18.4	- 16.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,579	34,645	48,707	+ 17.1	- 16.7
Total Benefits Paid	$5,844,402	$4,958,368	$ 6,967,638	+ 17.9	- 16.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$144.03	$143.12	$143.05	- 0.6	- 0.7
Number of First Payments	2,636	1,771	3,030	+ 48.8	- 13.0
Number of Final Payments	1,202	927	1,329	+ 29.7	- 9.6
Total Beneficiaries	11,113	9,921	13,029	+ 12.0	- 14.7
Average Weeks of Duration d/	15.4	19.6	16.1	- 21.4	- 4.3

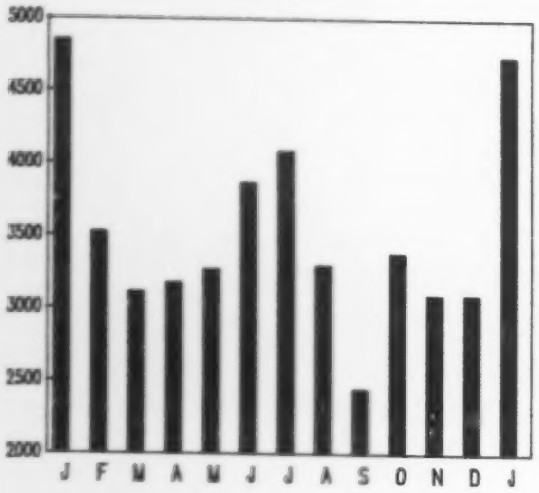
a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX)

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

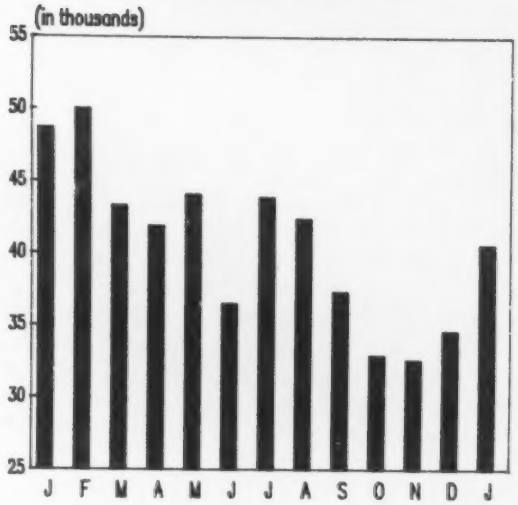
c/ No joint claims.

d/ Ratio of weeks compensated to first payments.

INITIAL CLAIMS ALL UI PROGRAMS



WEEKS COMPENSATED ALL UI PROGRAMS



UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT ACTIVITIES

The District of Columbia paid $5.8 million in unemployment compensation benefits in January 1985 to workers subject to its unemployment compensation laws. This was $0.9 million above the December outlay, but approximately 16 percent below the payments in January the previous year. The monthly increase is primarily seasonal, reflecting the influx of claimants who wait for the change of the base period for benefit determination before filing their claims. The base period changes every three months, effective near the beginning of the calendar quarter.

Each quarter a significant number of potential claimant wages in the "new" base period are substantially higher than the ones in which eligibility originally occurred. These claimants have the option of using either of the two base periods. Their choice is evidenced by the surge of new claims at the beginning of each quarter. The 4,700 January claims represent a 53 percent increase over December. The increase at the beginning of the previous quarter was 38 percent, with 3,400 claims taken in October, 1984.

Yearly shifts in claims and payment activities in January, 1985 and 1984 suggest that the effects of legislation enacted in March, 1983 have had a decreasing/stabilizing effect. Revisions to the law included reducing the maximum duration of benefits from 34 to 26 weeks, and durational disqualification of claimants for job related misconduct or refusal of suitable work. January, 1984 claims and payments were 14 and 23 percent respectively below 1983 levels, whereas the comparable 1984 to 1985 changes in January were -2.2 and -16.1 percent. The decreasing unemployment rate for the area also had some effect in this regard.

The State UI Program continues to carry the lion's share of U.I. activity--this month with 90 percent of claims and 87 percent of payments. The program took 4,280 claims, and paid $5.1 million in benefits.

The Federal Supplemental Compensation Program, scheduled to expire March 31, 1985 paid $592,585 in January, bringing

the monthly benefits from all sources to $6.4 million.

DISTRICT LAGS BEHIND NATION AS PERSONAL INCOME RISES

Personal income of District residents increased 5.6 percent between the third quarter of 1983 and the third quarter of 1984. Over the same period personal income in the Nation rose 10.2 percent. The increase over the year in wage and salary income, other labor income, and proprietor's income was 10.2 percent nationwide, but only 4.1 percent in the District. In addition, the rise in government transfer payments was 3.8 percent for the Nation, but only 1.6 percent in the District.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME*
THE UNITED SATES & THE DISTRICT

	III QT-83	III QT-84	% Change
U.S.	$2,753,109	$3,032,708	10.2
D.C.	$9,945	$10,504	5.6

* Millions of dollars, seasonally adjusted at annual rates.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis

INCOME OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS

In the third quarter of 1984, the income of District residents on a seasonally adjusted, annual basis measured more than $10 billion--an increase of $559 million over the third quarter of 1983. The largest relative increase (15.0 percent) was in income derived from dividends, interest, and rents. This was slightly higher than the national rate of increase for this category. Transfer payments, on the other hand, rose only 1.6 percent, including a 28.4 percent decline in unemployment benefit payments. The decline in UI benefits and the increase in rents, interest, and dividends reflect improvements in the local and national economies over this period. In addition, the number of employed City residents rose from 293,600 in the third quarter of 1983 to 295,800 in the third quarter of 1984--an increase of 2,200 employed residents.

The over the year increase in net earnings (earnings less Social Security contributions) for District residents amounted to $503 million, or 5.6 percent.

MAJOR SOURCES OF INCOME OF DISTRICT RESIDENTS*

	III QT '83	III QT '84	% Change
Total Personal Income	9,945	10,504	5.6
Net Earnings**.....	8,994	9,497	5.6
Dividends, Interest & Rents	1,957	2,250	15.0
Transfer Payments....	2,010	2,043	1.6
UI Benefits.....	74	53	-28.4

* Millions of Dollars, Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates

** Less Contributions for Social Insurance

Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis

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CRIME VICTIMS COMPENSATION PROGRAM

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Washington, D.C. 20011

WASHINGTON, D.C. AREA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMSERS (CPI-U)

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.2 percent to 314.6 (1967=100) during the 2 months ended in January. For the 12-month period ended in January, the CPI-U rose 3.6 percent. The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.5 percent from November to January. The January level of 317.7 (1967=100) was 3.0 percent higher than in January 1984.

The 3.6 percent increase in the CPI-U over the year was a result of a jump in every category with the largest rise (10.5 percent) being in entertainment followed by Other Goods and Services (6.3 percent). The 4.9 percent rise in apparel and upkeep was mainly in commodities, i.e., footwear and men's and boy's apparel, reflecting seasonal breakdowns for all types of clothing and footwear. Energy costs are on the upswing again, registering an over-the-year increase of 4.3 percent.

The housing index was up 4.0 percent from January 1984. Both renters' costs and homeowners' costs were up moderately during the year. Medical care was also up 2.9 percent while food and beverages were up 2.3 percent. Cereals and bakery products along with dairy products led the increases amongst food products. Transportation was up 1.8 percent over-the-year with the bulk of the increase, 10.4 percent, in public transportation.

The decrease in the CPI-U over the past 2 months was primarily due to the lower costs of apparel and private transportation. The index for housing was virtually unchanged.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (ALL URBAN CONSUMERS - CPI-U) 1/

Expenditure Category	January 1984	Percent Change Two Months Ago	Year Ago
ALL ITEMS.....	314.6	- 0.2	3.6
Food & Beverage.....	308.5	0.7	2.3
Housing.....	330.4	0.0	4.0
Apparel & Upkeep.....	215.3	- 3.5	4.9
Transportation.....	305.1	- 0.5	1.8
Medical Care.....	407.6	- 0.3	2.9
Entertainment.....	257.9	0.6	10.5
Other Goods & Services.....	316.9	0.4	6.3
Special Index:			
Energy 2/.....	165.5	0.0	4.3

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; Table prepared by Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Division

1/ 1967=100, except as noted.

2/ June 1978=100.

Successful businesses need success oriented employees.

Our business is finding the right employees for you.

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We tailor our services to meet your organizational needs by providing diversity and flexibility. You can choose from a carefully screened applicant pool including professionals, administrators, secretaries, technicians, clerical skilled and unskilled workers. We have applicants for part time, full time or permanent jobs.

When we set out to fill a position in your organization, your needs and requirements are our first concern. Our staff professionals will visit your office to better assess your particular needs.

. . . offers you — the employer —additional services in order to assist you in completing your employee selection.

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- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

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- Reduced recruitment costs
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- Warehouse workers
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- Recruitment Assistance
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Targeted Job Tax Credit
- Federal Tax Credit for Hiring Eligible Employees
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- 25 percent of Second-Year Wages up to $1,500 credit per employee

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Directory of Services

Job Bank	724-3785
Employer Services Center	639-1601
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit	639-1318
Bonding Information	639-1318
Temporary Placement Service:	
7 a.m. — 11 a.m.	673-4510
11 a.m. — 5 p.m.	673-6995

Department of Employment Services
Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

SPECIAL INVITATION TO EMPLOYERS

Is your firm considered when mega-buck decisions are made by national and local governments or large corporations and financial institutions?

One of the most important national and local economic statistical series is employment by industry. These important data are used by a variety of governmentand private sector decision makers in allocating scarce financial resources. The employment data are derived from aspecial Bureau of Labor Statistics survey commonly called Current Employment Statistics (CES) or simply the 790 survey. The Department of Employment Services cooperates with the Bureau of Labor Statistics in collecting information from District firms, businesses and institutions.

Currently the Department is offering local employers an opportunity to participate. A Bureau study showed that on the average it required only 20 minutes a month to complete the survey. Thus only a very small amount time is required to assure your participation in this important economic series.

If you are interested in participation or would like more information simply call Elsie Taylor (639-1633).

EMPLOYMENT

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

Nonagricultural Payroll Employment by Industry

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The Area Labor Summary is published by the District of Columbia Department of Employment Services. The Summary is prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information and Research, Richard Groner, Director. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, James Tyrone Cooper, Rufus Daniels, Esther Harrell, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent Gwendolyn Thompson and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Word Processing was performed by Joann Washington.

MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM 1985

MARION BARRY, JR.
MAYOR

SUMMER JOB

Today's Youth, Tomorrow's Future

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CALL: 639-1577

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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FIVE DECADES
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